APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): 13-Aug-2008

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Walla Walla District, NWW-2008-00539-B03-JD4

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State :	ID - Idaho
County/parish/borough:	Ada
City:	Meridian
Lat:	43.608322145681946
Long:	-116.38281672192383
Universal Transverse Mercator	Folder UTM List *UTM list determined by folder location* NAD83 / UTM zone 38S Waters UTM List *UTM list determined by waters location* NAD83 / UTM zone 38S
Name of nearest waterbody:	Tenmile Creek
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW):	Boise River
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC):	17050114

☑ Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.

☐ Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc¿) are associated with the action and are recorded on a different JD form.

D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION:

☑ Office Determination Date: 13-Aug-2008

☐ Field Determination Date(s): ☐

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION

There [ ] "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area.

☐ Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

☐ Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.

Explain:

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There [ ] "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area.

1. Waters of the U.S.
a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area:[1]

Water Name	Water Type(s) Present
NWW-2008-539-B03, Site No. 4	Relatively Permanent Waters (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs

b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:

Area: (m²)
Linear: (m)

c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction:

based on: [ ]
OHWM Elevation: (if known)

2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands:[3]

Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:

SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

1.TNW
Not Applicable.

2. Wetland Adjacent to TNW
Not Applicable.

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) General Area Conditions:

Watershed size: 1290 square miles
Drainage area: 50 square miles
Average annual rainfall: 12 inches
Average annual snowfall: 21 inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics
(a) Relationship with TNW:

☐ Tributary flows directly into TNW.

☑ Tributary flows through [ ] tributaries before entering TNW.

:Number of tributaries

Project waters are [ ] river miles from TNW.
Project waters are [ ] river miles from RPW.
Project Waters are 5-10 aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Project waters are [ ] aerial(straight) miles from RPW.

☐ Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries.

Explain:

Identify flow route to TNW:[5]
Lemp Canal flows into the Phyllis Canal, which flows into the Renshaw Canal, which flows into the Dixie Slough, which flows into the Boise River, which is a in-fact Traditional Navigable Water.

Tributary Stream Order, if known:

Order	Tributary Name
-	NWW-2008-539-B03, Site No. 4

(b) General Tributary Characteristics:
Tributary is:

Tributary Name	Natural	Artificial	Explain	Manipulated	Explain
NWW-2008-539-B03, Site No. 4	-	-	-	-	-

Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):

Tributary Name	Width (ft)	Depth (ft)	Side Slopes
NWW-2008-539-B03, Site No. 4	-	-	-

Primary tributary substrate composition:

Tributary Name	Silt	Sands	Concrete	Cobble	Gravel	Muck	Bedrock	Vegetation	Other

NWW-2008-539-B03, Site No. 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Tributary (conditions, stability, presence, geometry, gradient):

Tributary Name	Condition\Stability	Run\Riffle\Pool Complexes	Geometry	Gradient (%)
NWW-2008-539-B03, Site No. 4	-	-	-	-

(c) Flow:

Tributary Name	Provides for	Events Per Year	Flow Regime	Duration & Volume
NWW-2008-539-B03, Site No. 4	-	-	-	-

Surface Flow is:

Tributary Name	Surface Flow	Characteristics
NWW-2008-539-B03, Site No. 4	-	-

Subsurface Flow:

Tributary Name	Subsurface Flow	Explain Findings	Dye (or other) Test
NWW-2008-539-B03, Site No. 4	-	-	-

Tributary has:

Tributary Name	Bed & Banks	OHWM	Discontinuous OHWM[7]	Explain
NWW-2008-539-B03, Site No. 4	-	-	-	-

If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction:

High Tide Line indicated by:
Not Applicable.

Mean High Water Mark indicated by:
Not Applicable.

(iii) Chemical Characteristics:
Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality;general watershed characteristics, etc.).

Tributary Name	Explain	Identify specific pollutants, if known
NWW-2008-539-B03, Site No. 4	-	-

(iv) Biological Characteristics. Channel supports:

Tributary Name	Riparian Corridor	Characteristics	Wetland Fringe	Characteristics	Habitat
NWW-2008-539-B03, Site No. 4	-	-	-	-	-

2. Characteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) Physical Characteristics:
(a) General Wetland Characteristics:
Properties:
Not Applicable.

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:
Flow is:
Not Applicable.

Surface flow is:
Not Applicable.

Subsurface flow:
Not Applicable.

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

Not Applicable.

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW:
Not Applicable.

(ii) Chemical Characteristics:
Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).
Not Applicable.

(iii) Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports:
Not Applicable.

3. Characteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any):
All wetlands being considered in the cumulative analysis:
Not Applicable.

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:
Not Applicable.

C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Findings for: NWW-2008-539-B03, Site No. 4
Lemp Canal flows into the Phyllis Canal, which flows into the Renshaw Canal, which flows into the Dixie Slough, which flows into the Boise River, which is a in-fact Traditional Navigable Water. Lemp Canal delivers irrigation water to agricultural crop lands and subdivisions. Adjacent wetlands to the Lemp Canal serve to filter pollutants, such as nutrients and sediment prior to entering the open channel of the Lemp Canal. The lower Boise River is considered an impaired waterway for temperature, sediment, bacteria, and nutrients (nitrogen). The Boise River from the upper tail waters of Arrow Rock Reservoir (River Mile 87.5 Slide Gulch Bridge) downstream to the confluence of the Snake River is a navigable in-fact water. Public boat ramps exist on Arrow Rock Reservior (River Mile 76 to River Mile 87.5) that allow the general boating public water access to the reservoir for power boating and sail boating. Not less than four public boat ramps exist on Lucky Peak Reservoir (River Mile 63.6 to River Mile 76) which is the lowest impoundment on the Boise River System. The Corps of Engineers leases the Spring Shore Marina to the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation. This full service marina provides seasonal boat mooring for instate and out of state users for a fee. The Boise River below the Lucky Peak Dam is floated by the general public to its confluence with the Snake River. The Ada County Parks and Recreation Department operates a tube and raft facility about seven miles upstream of the City of Boise. They rent rafts and tubes to the general public and provide shuttle service back to the Barber Park facility. The raft and tube rental and shuttle service is funded by public user fees. A commercial boat touring service also operates on the Boise River, at River Mile 51.

D. DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE:

1. TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands:
Not Applicable.

2. RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs:
Not Applicable.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area:

Wetland Name	Type	Size (Linear) (m)	Size (Area) (m²)
NWW-2008-539-B03, Site No. 4	Relatively Permanent Waters (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs	6.096	-
Total:		**6.096**	**0**

3. Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs:[8]
Not Applicable.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area:
Not Applicable.

4. Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.
Not Applicable.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area:
Not Applicable.

5. Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs:
Not Applicable.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area:
Not Applicable.

6. Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs:
Not Applicable.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area:
Not Applicable.

7. Impoundments of jurisdictional waters:[9]
Not Applicable.

E. ISOLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, DEGRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY SUCH WATERS:[10]
Not Applicable.

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:
Not Applicable.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area:
Not Applicable.

F. NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS. INCLUDING WETLANDS

☐ If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements:

☐ Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce:

☐ Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based soley on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR):

☐ Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (Explain):

☐ Other (Explain):

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (ie., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment:
Not Applicable.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction.
Not Applicable.

SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.

A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD
(listed items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference below):
Not Applicable.

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:
Not Applicable.

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[1]-Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

[2]-For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

[3]-Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

[4]-Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

[5]-Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

[6]-A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

[7]-Ibid.

[8]-See Footnote #3.

[9] -To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

[10]-Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.